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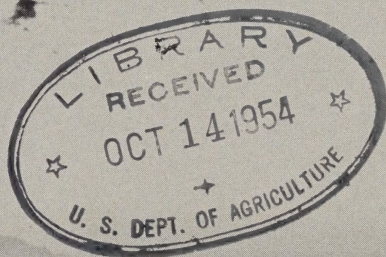
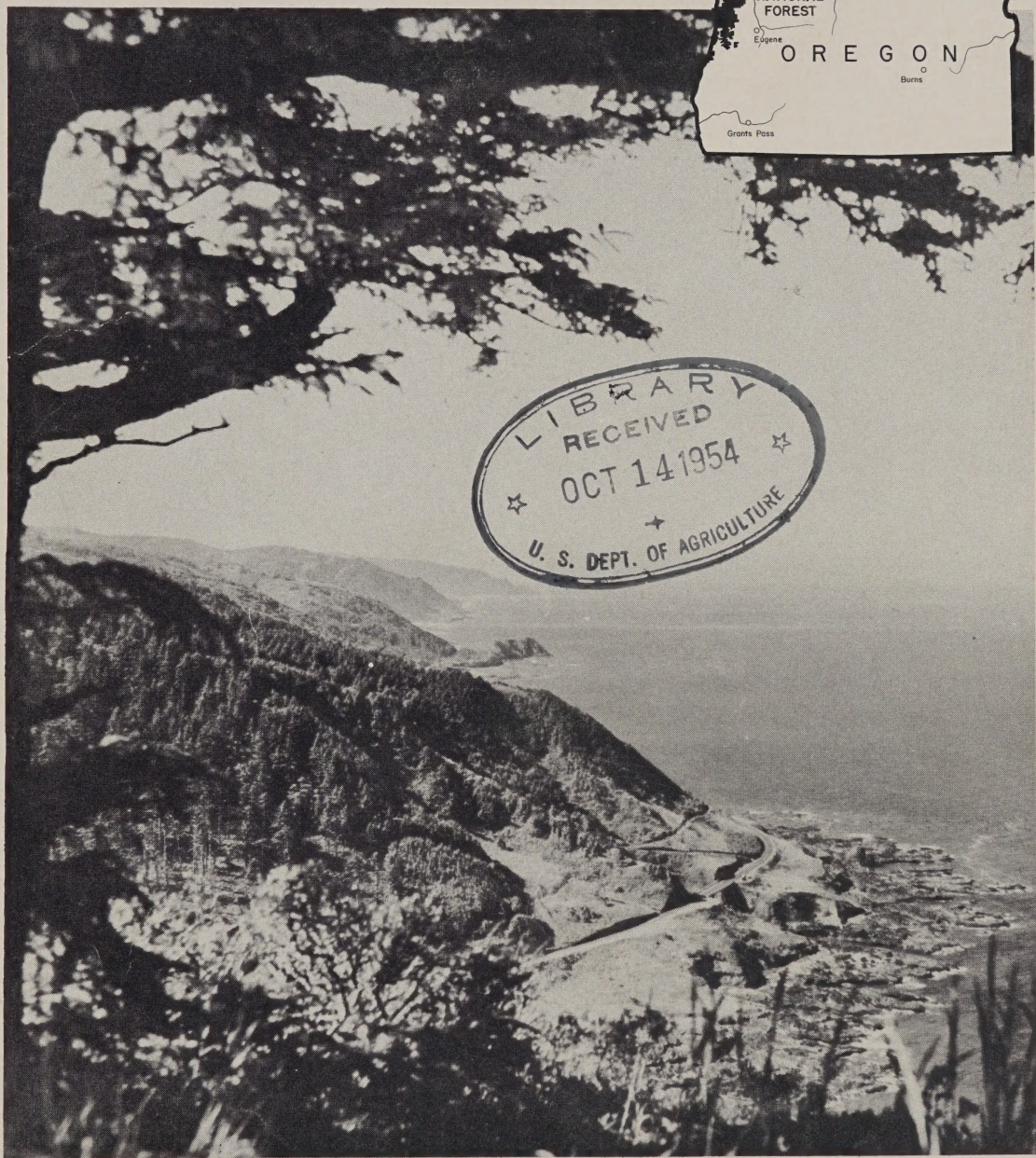
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Reserve

F769 Lin
1954

SIUSLAW

National Forest



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Pacific Northwest Region

1954

Siuslaw National Forest

Both the Siuslaw River and the Siuslaw National Forest got their names from a small tribe of Yakonan Indians who inhabited the Oregon coast. Translated, the name of this tribe was Faraway (Sius) and River (law)—Faraway River.

On March 1, 1543, Bartolomé Ferrelo, a pilot from Mexico on an expedition to explore the coast of California, recorded in the ship's log that he had sailed as far north as the 44th parallel. At this latitude he was just offshore from the mouth of the Siuslaw River. History has no record of white men sailing up the Siuslaw until May 1826, when a botanist and fur trapper made camp for a fortnight about 2 miles upriver from what is now Florence, Oreg.

The Siuslaw Forest was created July 1, 1908, by combining the Tillamook National Forest with part of the Umpqua Forest. One of 150 national forests in the United States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, the Siuslaw extends from Tillamook Bay southward to Coos Bay and from the Pacific Ocean to the east slopes of the Coast Range of mountains. It is the only national forest on the Pacific coast that provides access to the seashore.

Recreational opportunities are many and varied within the boundaries of the forest. Included in its approximately 860,000 acres are about 50 miles of coastline, 11 major river drainages, and many high elevations from which to observe splendid scenery, the highest point being Mary's Peak at 4,097 feet above sea level.

Multiple Use of Forest Resources

Multiple-use management of natural resources traditionally has been a guiding policy of national-forest administrators. "Multiple-use management" means that valuable forest resources will not be locked up or allowed to stand idle. It means that all the resources—water, timber, forage, wildlife, recreation—will be administered so that the greatest good from each one will come to the greatest number of people in the long run.

The major resources of the Siuslaw Forest are water, timber, recreation, and wildlife. Of less widespread importance are forage for domestic stock and minor forest products. The forest ranger, a resource manager, must weigh carefully the relative values of all these public assets when planning for their protection and wise use.

With proper planning and execution, for example, timber can be harvested without impairing the value of a watershed as a source of clean, pure water. Roads built to remove the timber also provide greater accessibility for recreationists as well as for those who earn their livelihood by harvesting minor forest products such as cedar posts, cascara bark, and sword fern.

Water—A Vital Resource

The importance of an adequate supply of pure water for Oregon's rapidly growing population cannot be overemphasized. Each year more communities are forced to adopt some measure of water rationing because of lowered water tables and a diminishing supply of water.

The watershed value of Siuslaw Forest land is proportionate to the ability of each stream drainage to store winter snow and spring rains for the greatest sustained

875012



F-475431

The value of pure water from forest streams is growing steadily with the demands of an increasing population.

flow throughout the year. Trees, shrubs, and decaying vegetative debris of a healthy watershed serve to break the fall of raindrops and lessen erosion. Also, they are of value because they cause most of the moisture to be absorbed slowly and to filter down through the soil into subterranean reservoirs. Springs and wells tap these reservoirs to provide a continuous supply of pure water.

Excessive disturbance of the vegetative covering can result in an uneven flow of water with flash floods during the rainy season and dry creek beds in summer months. Management of Siuslaw watersheds is intended to insure a clean and uniform flow of water to many dependent communities for drinking, cooking and laundering use, and other domestic purposes. Among these communities are Corvallis, Toledo, Dallas, and Mapleton.

Timber—A Renewable Resource

The Siuslaw Forest is situated in one of the most productive timber regions in the United States. The growing season is long, rainfall is plentiful, and the soil throughout most of the area is excellent for growing trees.

Uncontrolled fires that occurred about the middle of the 19th century destroyed a large amount of the old-growth timber on the Siuslaw. Fortunately most of the burned-over area was reseeded by the remaining trees, and today the great bulk of timber is 90 to 100 years old. The total estimated volume of sawtimber on the forest is 10 billion feet board measure. Of this amount, Douglas-fir—the most valuable commercial species—totals about 85 percent; the remainder consists of Sitka spruce, western hemlock, western red cedar, and red alder.

National-forest timber is sold to private logging operators through a system of competitive bidding. The successful bidder contracts to harvest the trees in the manner which is believed least likely to conflict with watershed, recreational, and other values. Sale areas are laid out by forest officers.

Sustained-yield management, a major Forest Service policy since 1905, is practiced on the Siuslaw to insure an even flow of forest products for future generations. Under this system the total volume of timber removed each year, on a forestwide basis, does not exceed the annual growth; 180 million board-feet can be harvested every year. This is enough lumber to build 18,000 average 5-room homes.

Timber is a renewable resource, unlike oil or gold, but natural reforestation often is unsatisfactory. Since good seed crops occur infrequently in Douglas-fir forests, nature cannot always be depended on to adequately restock the areas cut. On the Siuslaw Forest, competition from brush such as alder, salal, and vine maple is very severe. If a logged area is not planted prior to the next growing season following cutting, expensive control measures often are required to enable establishment of seedlings. Therefore, a major goal is to plant all of the area logged each year.

Money received from the sale of timber and other forest resources is deposited in the United States Treasury. Of this amount, 25 percent is returned to the State for distribution to the counties in which the forest is located. The counties use this money for roads and schools.

Minor Forest Products

Minor forest products often are important locally. This is true of the Siuslaw forage resource. Although the average permit is small, 50 ranchers use the forest



F-421643

View from Mary's Peak road. Timbered acres of the Siuslaw National Forest provide wood for homes, pure water for domestic use, food and cover for wildlife, and wholesome recreation for public enjoyment.



F-215605

Branch and cones of Douglas-fir. One of the most important timber trees in the world, this western evergreen makes up 85 percent of the total sawtimber volume on the Siuslaw Forest.

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Mount Hebo Plantation. Selected trees on a large area have had their lower branches removed so as to produce clear lumber for the future.

Branch and cones of Douglas-fir. One of the most important timber trees in the world, this western evergreen makes up 85 percent of the total sawtimber volume on the Siuslaw Forest.



Mount Hebo Plantation. Selected trees on a large area have had their lower branches removed so as to produce clear lumber for the future.



F-474032

Properly managed, timber from our national forests will insure a never-ending supply of raw material for forest industries. Our forests have an important place in local and national economies.



F-436837

One of nature's most beautiful wild flowering shrubs, the Rhododendron blooms profusely in late spring and early summer.



F-474024

Every year thousands of persons enjoy the Siuslaw National Forest campgrounds. Picnicking is a favorite form of recreation for young and old alike.



F-455803

*Salt-water fishing from the rocks at Cook's Chasm near Cape Perpetua.
Rock fishing is a popular sport along the rugged Oregon coast.*

range to supplement their own. Forest plants are a source of income for some local residents who collect bark and leaves for the market. Medicine is made from the bark of the cascara tree, and the medicinal drug digitalis is obtained from leaves of the foxglove plant. Foliage from coastal huckleberry and salal brush, and fronds of the sword fern are purchased in large quantities by florists.

Recreation and Wildlife

The Siuslaw is unique in that it is the only national forest offering camp and picnic facilities that adjoin the Pacific Ocean. Each year thousands of persons use the 20 improved public campgrounds maintained on the forest. Many of these campgrounds are located along Coast Highway U. S. 101, including such popular ones as Eel Creek, Siltcoos, Sutton Lake, and Cape Perpetua.

Campers at Siltcoos, a few miles south of Florence, have easy access to flat, sandy beaches. Japanese glass floats and other interesting jetsam are found here following coastal storms. Fresh water fishing in Siltcoos River is available within the campground. Fireplaces, tables and benches, a water supply, and sanitation facilities are provided here as at other campgrounds.

Cape Perpetua, located just south of Yachats, also offers access to the beach. Salt water rock fishing, clam digging, agate hunting, and fresh-water fishing in Cape Creek are popular diversions in the vicinity. An outstanding observation point for excellent scenery from atop Cape Perpetua can be reached by automobile.

One of the most popular inland camps is located on Mary's Peak, the highest point in the Coast Range, about 20 miles west of Corvallis. On a clear day several snowcapped peaks in the Cascade Mountains can be seen from the lookout station above the camp. This panorama includes Mt. St. Helens in Washington and Mt. Hood, Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Washington, and the Three Sisters in Oregon.

Private fishing boats are for hire at Depoe Bay, Newport, and Winchester Bay to take parties deep-sea fishing. Various species of salmon, along with sea bass and halibut, are taken in the summer and fall. Fishing in rivers such as the Umpqua, Siuslaw, Alsea, Nestucca, and Siletz is usually good when salmon are running. Major migrations of fish occur in fall and winter months with silver, jack, and chinook salmon and steelhead trout being the most important species.

Fly fishing for trout is very popular in the smaller streams in the spring. It is also popular and more successful in the large streams in late summer. Tahkenitch, Siltcoos, and Sutton Lakes are well stocked with panfish such as bass, crappie, and bluegill. Numerous coastal lakes and private resorts are located near the forest and offer facilities for bathing, boating, and fishing.

Deer, bear, and elk are favorites of big-game hunters on the Siuslaw Forest. An estimated 700 black-tailed deer, 85 black bears, and 25 elk are taken yearly. Grouse, quail, band-tailed pigeons, mourning doves, ducks, and geese are other game species that inhabit the forest either seasonally or all year. Predators include coyote, cougar (mountain lion), and bobcat. State fish and game laws apply on national-forest land and sportsmen should be careful to conform to them.

A sea lion rookery, one of the few known, is located a few miles south of Yachats. Dozens of these animals, many weighing as much as 2,000 pounds, sun themselves on the rocks alongside U. S. 101.



F-474038

Angling for trout in the Little Nestucca River. Eleven major streams and hundreds of miles of smaller creeks offer opportunities to those who like to fish.

Scout Camps

Camp Meriwether, the summer camp for the Portland Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, is located on the coast in Tillamook County immediately south of Cape Lookout. It consists of 488 acres of privately owned land within the boundaries of the forest and has an ocean frontage of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The Portland Sea Scouts have a separate camp here.

Camp Cleawox, on Cleawox Lake, is a Forest Service development used as the summer camp for the Three Rivers Council, Girl Scouts of America. Hundreds of Girl Scouts spend 2-week camp-outs here each summer. Two miles from the camp, across drifting sand dunes, lies the Pacific Ocean.

Bird Refuge

The Three Arch Rocks National Bird Reservation, about 1,000 yards off the Tillamook County coast in the vicinity of Cape Meares Lighthouse, was set aside by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1907. This refuge, composed of three large rocky islands, is administered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is the summer home and nesting site for myriads of sea birds seldom seen from the mainland.

Cascade Head Experimental Forest

Research is an important part of Forest Service work. Application of timber-growing and harvesting techniques, developed over the years at experimental areas throughout the country, has contributed much to advances in American forestry.

Between the towns of Neskowin and Otis, the Oregon Coast Highway climbs a long, high ridge and passes through the heart of the Cascade Head Experimental Forest. This tract of 9,743 acres within the Siuslaw National Forest was set aside in 1934 for research and demonstration in forest and watershed management. The headquarters for the research staff is located near the south boundary of the experimental forest. Visitors are welcome.

Cascade Head serves as a field laboratory where improved methods of protection, cutting, and utilization are being developed by the Forest Service for the coastal forests of Sitka spruce and western hemlock. Studies and demonstrations under way include thinning, harvest cuttings, regeneration, windfall reduction, and brush control. A start also has been made on studies of red alder management. The research program is carried out in cooperation with the Publishers' Paper Company of Oregon City, and the information developed has practical application on both public and private forest lands.

Siuslaw Highways

Roughly paralleling the coastline, scenic Oregon Coast Highway 101 either passes through or close to the Siuslaw Forest in several places between Coos and Tillamook Bays. Five paved State roads connect this main north-south arterial with Pacific Highway U. S. 99, which serves the Willamette Valley. These are State Highways 22, 18, 34, 36, and 38 with Coast Highway termini at Hebo, Otis, Waldport, Florence, and Reedsport, respectively. Another east-west highway is U. S. 20 from Corvallis to Newport. All of these highways follow the valleys, and each offers a picturesque route between the coast and inland points.



F-364707

Columbia black-tailed deer are plentiful on the Siuslaw Forest. Here a fawn crouches close to the ground in an attempt to escape notice.



F-455816

This fine young stand of Douglas-fir affords an excellent cover to the watershed while growing wood for future harvest. Trees, shrubs, and litter on the forest floor serve to cushion the shock of pounding raindrops and contribute to a sustained flow of high-quality mountain water.



F-455817

This lookout tower on Cannibal Mountain stands guard to protect the many resources of the surrounding forest. You can help by being careful with fire.



TABLE OF TEXT FEATURES

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SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1954

- LEGEND
- MAIN MOTOR ROAD
 - SECONDARY MOTOR ROAD (LOCAL INQUIRY ADVISABLE)
 - DISTRICT RANGER STATION
 - IMPROVED RECREATION AREA
 - OTHER RECREATION DEVELOPMENT
 - U.S. ROUTE
 - STATE ROUTE



KEEP OREGON GREEN

Administration

The Siuslaw National Forest is administered by a supervisor who has headquarters located at Corvallis. Assisting him are 4 rangers, each in charge of 1 of the 4 districts into which the forest is divided. Ranger offices are maintained at Hebo, Waldport, Mapleton, and Reedsport. Siuslaw forest officers wish you a pleasant visit. If you want information or need assistance, feel free to contact them at any time.

Help Take Care of Your Forest Land

Because national forests are part of every American's heritage, your interest is personal. Uncontrolled fire in the forest ravages all of nature's resources. Watershed and timber values suffer especially. YOU can help prevent fires, for most fires are man-caused. Fires caused by smokers, campers, hunters, and brush burners head the list. Help protect the forests by following these few simple but important rules:

1. Before building a fire on national-forest land, first ask a ranger or other forest officer if the law requires a permit.
2. Carry a shovel, ax, and water bucket with each auto or packhorse train when planning to camp.
3. Do not smoke while traveling—whether by auto, foot, or on horseback—except while on a paved or surfaced highway.
4. Crush out all cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels on a rock or in mineral soil. Break all matches in two before throwing them away. Use your car ashtray.
5. Before building a campfire, clean an area at least 10 feet in diameter down to mineral soil and build the fire in the center. Keep it small. Be extra careful when strong winds or east winds occur.
6. Never leave your campfire unattended even for a few minutes; first completely extinguish it with dirt and water.
7. Put out any uncontrolled fire you find burning, if possible, and then report it to the nearest forest officer. If you cannot put it out, go to the nearest phone; the operator will be glad to forward your message to the nearest forest station.
8. Read and observe directions on all fire posters.

In addition to helping by observing fire rules, you will benefit if you remember to—

1. Leave a clean camp. Burn in a safe place as much of your garbage, especially fish heads and cleanings, as you can. Place the rest in garbage cans or pits. If no cans or pits are provided where you camp, burn all garbage and refuse. Be careful not to scatter straw around.
2. Keep water supplies unpolluted; wash clothing away from springs, streams, and lakes.
3. Cooperate in preserving forest signs.
4. Observe State fish and game laws.
5. Cooperate with forest officers.

What to Do if Lost

1. If you get lost, keep calm. Don't walk aimlessly. Trust your map and compass. Shelter and warmth are much more important than food.
 - a. Climb to where you can see surrounding country, to locate yourself.
 - b. When you reach a road, trail, or telephone line, follow it. As last resort, follow a stream downhill.
 - c. Before caught by darkness, select a sheltered spot and prepare camp, shelter, and firewood.
2. In case you are injured and alone, keep calm. Stay where you are, clear an area to mineral soil, and build a signal fire with green boughs in it. Usually someone will find you.
3. Signal by 3 blasts from a whistle or 3 shots from a gun, 3 regulated puffs of smoke, 3 flashes of a mirror or flashlight. Repeat at regular intervals. If it is recognized by the search party, it will be answered by 2 signals. Three signals of any kind, either audible or visible, is the nationwide SOS call in the mountains. Use it only when in actual need of help.

Improved Campgrounds on the Siuslaw National Forest

Beaver Creek.—On East Beaver Creek county road 5 miles east of Hemlock, which is 13 miles south of Tillamook. Water piped from stream. Tables (5), fireplaces (4), and sanitation facilities. Subject to spring flooding and not usable before July 15.

Big Creek.—On Big Creek forest road 6 miles east of Oregon Coast Highway. Water from stream. Tables (3), fireplaces (2), and sanitation facilities.

Big Elk.—On Big Elk Creek, 1 mile west of Harlan. Water piped from spring. Tables (6), fireplaces (6), and sanitation facilities. A grove in farming area.

Cape Perpetua.—On Oregon Coast Highway, 3 miles south of Yachats. Water piped from spring. Tables (58), fireplaces (50), and sanitation facilities. Surf and rock fishing, clamming, agate hunting, surf bathing. (**Warning:** Watch tide tables if using beach.)

Carter Lake.—On Oregon Coast Highway, 9 miles south of Florence. Water from lake. Tables (3), fireplaces (2), and sanitation facilities.

Eel Creek.—On Oregon Coast Highway, 15 miles north of North Bend. Piped water. Tables (25), fireplaces (10), and sanitation facilities. Sand dunes, swimming, playground equipment.

Hebo Lake.—On Mt. Hebo forest road, 5 miles east of Hebo. Water piped from stream. Tables (9), fireplaces (5), and sanitation facilities. Community kitchen with fireplace. Bathhouse.

Maples.—On Five Rivers forest road, 4 miles south of Alsea Highway. Water from stream. Tables (2), fireplaces (2), and sanitation facilities.

- Mary's Peak.*—On Mary's Peak forest road, 10 miles northwest of Corvallis-Waldport Highway. Water piped from stream. Tables (28), fireplaces (19), and sanitation facilities. Mary's Peak Lookout $\frac{1}{4}$ mile with views of Pacific Ocean, Willamette Valley, and Cascade Mountains.
- Mike Bauer.*—On Alsea River Highway, 17 miles east of Waldport. Water from stream. Tables (4), fireplaces (4), and sanitation facilities.
- Mt. Hebo.*—On Mt. Hebo forest road, 10 miles from Hebo. Water piped from spring. Tables (5), fireplaces (2), and sanitation facilities. Large shelter. Mt. Hebo Lookout 2 miles with views on clear day of Cascade snow peaks, coast mountains, and Pacific Ocean.
- Neskowin.*—On Oregon Coast Highway, 5 miles south of Neskowin. Water piped from stream. Tables (4) and sanitation facilities.
- Ocean Beach.*—On Oregon Coast Highway, 10 miles south of Yachats. Water piped from stream. Tables (2), fireplace, and sanitation facilities. On grassland 300 feet from ocean beach. Fishing, crabbing, clamming, and agate hunting.
- Rock Creek.*—On Fairview Mountain forest road, off Oregon Coast Highway 10 miles south of Yachats. Water piped from stream. Tables (8), fireplaces (5), and sanitation facilities. Fairview mountain road not safe for trailers.
- Rocky Bend.*—On Nestucca River road, 14 miles east of Beaver. Water from stream. Tables (7), fireplaces (6), shelter, and sanitation facilities.
- Siltcoos.*—On Oregon Coast Highway, 7 miles south of Florence. Tables (25), fireplaces (30), and sanitation facilities. Piped water. Community kitchen and 3 stove shelters. Playground equipment, spaces for large group picnics, bonfire pit, and boat landing. Surf bathing along 6 miles of beach. (**Warning:** Watch tide tables if using beach.)
- South Lake.*—On Mt. Hebo forest road, 12 miles east of Hebo. Water from spring. Tables (3), fireplaces (3), shelters (2), and sanitation facilities. Road not safe for trailers.
- Sutton Lake.*—On Oregon Coast Highway, 6 miles north of Florence. Piped water. Tables (30), fireplaces (18), community kitchen, and sanitation facilities. Boat landing and playground equipment.
- Tahkenitch Lake.*—On Oregon Coast Highway, 7 miles north of Gardiner. Piped water. Tables (5), fireplaces (3), and sanitation facilities. Boat landing; boats for hire.
- Tenmile.*—On Tenmile Creek forest road, 6 miles east of Oregon Coast Highway at point 6 miles south of Yachats. Water from stream. Tables (3) and sanitation facilities. No trailers.

